K.1 The student, given two sets containing 10 or fewer concrete items, will		
	identify and	
	describe one set as having more, fewer, or the same number of members as the other set,	
	using the concept of one-to-one correspondence.	

K.2 The student, given a set containing 10 or fewer concrete items, will		
a)	tell how many are in the set by counting the number of items orally;	
b)	select the corresponding numeral from a given set; and	
c)	write the numeral to tell how many are in the set.	

K.3 T	K.3 The student, given an ordered set of three objects and/or pictures, will			
	indicate the ordinal position of each item, first through third, and			
	the ordered position of each item from			
	left-to-right,			
	right-to-left,			
	top-to-bottom, and/or			
	bottom-to-top.			

K.4 The student will investigate and recognize patterns from counting by fives and tens to 30, using			
	concrete objects and		
	a calculator.		

K.5	K.5 The student will		
		count forward to 30 and	
		backward from 10.	

1.1 The student will		
	count objects in a given set containing between 1 and 100 objects and	
	write the corresponding numeral.	

1.2 The student will group a collection of up to 100 objects into		
		tens and ones and
		write the corresponding numeral to develop an understanding of place value.

1.3 The student will		
	count forward by ones, fives, and tens to 100,	
	by twos to 20, and	
	backward by ones from 20.	

1.4 The student will		
		recognize and write numerals 0 through 100.

1.5 The student will		
	identify the ordinal positions first through tenth, using an ordered set of objects.	

1.6 The student will		
	identify and represent the concepts of one-half and one-fourth, using appropriate	
	materials or a drawing.	

2.1 The student will		
	read,	
2)	write, and	
a)	identify the place value of each digit in a three-digit numeral, using numeration models; and	
b)	round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten.	

2.2 The student will compare two whole numbers between 0 and 999, using		
	symbols $(>, <, \text{ or } =)$ and	
	words (greater than, less than, or equal to).	

2.3 The student will		
		identify the ordinal positions first through twentieth, using an ordered set of objects.

2.4 TI	2.4 The student will				
	identify the part of a set and/or region that represents fractions for				
	one-half,				
	one-third,				
	one-fourth,				
	one-eighth, and				
	one-tenth and				
	write the corresponding fraction.				

2.5 Th	2.5 The student will				
	count forward by twos, fives, and tens to 100, starting at various multiples of 2, 5, or 10,				
	using				
	mental mathematics,				
a)	paper and pencil,				
	hundred chart,				
	calculators, and/or				
	concrete objects, as appropriate;				
b)	count backward by tens from 100;				
c)	group objects by threes and fours; and				
d)	recognize even and odd numbers, using objects.				

3.1 The student will		
	read and write six-digit numerals and	
	identify the place value for each digit.	

3.2 The student will round a whole number, 9,999 or less, to the nearest		
		ten,
		hundred, and
		thousand.

3.3 The student will compare two whole numbers between 0 and 9,999, using		
		symbols $(>, <, or =)$ and
		words (greater than, less than, or equal to).

3.4 The student will recognize and use the inverse relationships between		
	addition/subtraction to complete basic fact sentences. *	
	multiplication/division to complete basic fact sentences. *	
*	Students will use these relationships to solve problems such as $5 + 3 = 8$ and $8 - 3 = 8$	

3.5 Th	3.5 The student will		
a)	divide regions and sets to represent a fraction; and		
	name and write the fractions represented by a given model		
	area/region,		
	length/measurement, and		
b)	set		
	* Fractions (including mixed numbers) will include halves, thirds, fourths, eighths, and tenths.		

3.6 The student will compare the numerical value of two fractions			
	having like and unlike denominators, using concrete or pictorial models involving		
	areas/regions,		
	lengths/measurements, and		
	sets.		

3.7 The student will read and write decimals expressed as tenths and hundredths, using			
		concrete materials and	
		models.	

K.6 The student will		
		add and subtract whole numbers, using up to 10 concrete items.

1.7 The student, given a familiar problem situation involving magnitude, will			
		select a reasonable magnitude from three given quantities:	
2)		a one-digit numeral,	
a)		a two-digit numeral, and	
		a three-digit numeral (e.g., 5, 50, and 500); and	
b)		explain the reasonableness of his/her choice.	

1.8 The student will		
	recall basic addition facts – i.e., sums to 10 or less – and the corresponding subtraction	
	facts.	

1	1.9 The student will create and solve story and picture problems involving		
		one-step solutions, using	
		basic addition and	
		subtraction facts.	

2.6 The student will		
	recall basic addition facts – i.e., sums to 18 or less - and the corresponding subtraction	
	facts.	

2.7 The student, given two whole numbers whose sum is 99 or less, will			
a)		estimate the sum; and	
		find the sum, using various methods of calculation	
		mental computation,	
b)		concrete materials, and	
		paper and pencil.	

2.8 The student, given two whole numbers, each of which is 99 or less, will			
a)		estimate the difference; and	
		find the difference, using various methods of calculation	
b)		mental computation,	
D)		concrete materials, and	
		paper and pencil.	

2.9 The student will create and solve one-step addition and subtraction problems using data from		
	simple tables,	
	picture graphs,	
	bar graphs, and	
	practical situations.	

2.10 The student, given a simple addition or subtraction fact, will		
		recognize and describe the related facts which represent and describe the inverse
		relationship between addition and subtraction.
		e.g., 3 + = 7, + 3 = 7, 7 - 3 = , and 7 - = 3

3.8 The student will solve problems involving the sum or difference of two whole numbers, each 9,999 or less, with or without regrouping, using various computational methods, including		
	calculators,	
	paper and pencil,	
	mental computation, and	
	estimation.	
3.9 The	e student will recall the	
	multiplication facts through the nines table and	
	division facts through the nines table.	

3.10 The student will represent multiplication and division, using area and set models, and create and solve problems that involve		
		multiplication of two whole numbers, one factor 99 or less and the second factor 5 or less

3.11 The student will add and subtract with proper fractions having like denominators of 10 o less, using concrete materials and pictorial models representing		
	areas/regions,	
	lengths/measurements, and	
	sets.	

3.12 The student will add and subtract with decimals expressed as tenths, using		
	concrete materials,	
	pictorial representations, and	
	paper and pencil.	

K.7 The	student will
	recognize a
	penny,
	nickel,
	dime, and
	quarter
	determine the value of a collection of pennies and/or nickels whose total value is 10
	cents or less.

K.8 T	K.8 The student will identify the instruments used to measure				
	length (ruler),				
	weight (scale),				
	time (clock: digital and analog; calendar: day, month, and season), and				
	temperature (thermometer).				

K.9 The student will tell time to the hour, using		
		an analog or digital clock.

The student will compare two objects or events, using direct comparisons or nonstandard f measure, according to one or more of the following attributes:
length (shorter, longer),
height (taller, shorter),
weight (heavier, lighter),
temperature (hotter, colder).
Examples of nonstandard units include foot length, hand span, new pencil, paper clip, block.

K.11 T	he student will identify, describe, and draw two-dimensional (plane) geometric figures
	circle,
	triangle,
	square, and
	rectangle.

K.12 T	he student will
	describe the location of one object relative to another
	above,
	below,
	next to and
	identify representations of plane geometric figures regardless of their position and
	orientation in space.
	circle,
	triangle,
	square, and
	rectangle

K.13 T	The student will compare the
	size of plane geometric figures
	larger,
	smaller and
	shape of plane geometric figures
	circle,
	triangle,
	square, and
	rectangle.

1.10 T	1.10 The student will					
		identify the number of pennies equivalent to				
a)		a nickel,				
a)		a dime, and				
		a quarter;				
b)		determine the value of a collection of pennies, nickels, and dimes whose total value is				
b)		100 cents or less.				

1.11 T	e student will tell t	e to the half-hour, using
	an analog <u>or</u> dig	ıl clock.

1.12 T	1.12 The student will use nonstandard units to measure		
	length and		
	weight.		

1.13 The student will compare the volumes of two given containers by using		
		concrete materials (e.g., jelly beans, sand, water, rice).

1.14 The student will compare the weight of two objects, using	
a balance scale.	

1.15 Th	1.15 The student will describe the proximity of objects in space		
	near/far,		
	close by,		
	below/above,		
	up/down,		
	beside, and		
	next to.		

1.16 The student will		
draw plane geometric figures,		
triangle,		
square,		
rectangle, and		
circle		
describe plane geometric figures, and		
triangle,		
square,		
rectangle, and		
circle		
sort plane geometric figures according to number of sides, corners, and square corners.		
triangle,		
square,		
rectangle, and		
circle		

1.17 The student will identify and describe objects in his/her environment that depict plane geometric figures		
triangle,		
rectangle,		
square, and		
circle		

2.11 T	2.11 The student will		
a) count and compare a collection of pennies, nickels, dimes, and c is \$2.00 or less; and		count and compare a collection of pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters whose total value is \$2.00 or less; and	
		identify the correct usage of the	
L)		cent symbol (ϕ) ,	
b)		dollar symbol (\$), and	
		decimal point (.).	

2.12 11	2.12 The student will estimate and then use a ruler to make linear measurements to the nearest		
	centimeter and		
	inch		
	including measuring the distance around a polygon in order to determine perimeter.		

2.13 T	2.13 The student, given grid paper, will		
		estimate and	
		then count the number of square units needed to cover a given surface in order to	
		determine area.	

2.14	2.14 The student will	
		estimate and
		then count the number of cubes in a rectangular box in order to determine volume.

2.15 The student will		
		estimate weight/mass of familiar objects in pounds and/or kilograms and then
		use a scale to determine the weight/mass of familiar objects in pounds and/or kilograms

2.16 T	2.16 The student will tell and write time to the quarter hour, using	
	analog clocks and	
	digital clocks.	

2.17 The student will use actual measuring devices to compare metric and U.S. Customary
units (cups, pints, quarts, gallons, and liters) for measuring liquid volume, using the
concepts of more less and equivalent

2.18 Tl	2.18 The student will	
a)	use calendar language appropriately (e.g., months, today, yesterday, next week, last week);	
b)	determine past and future days of the week; and	
c)	identify specific dates on a given calendar.	

2.19 T	2.19 The student will	
	read the temperature on a Celsius and/or Fahrenheit thermometer to the nearest 10	
	degrees.	

2.20 The student will
identify three-dimensional (solid) concrete figures, including,
a cube,
rectangular solid (prism),
square pyramid,
sphere,
cylinder, and
cone,
describe three-dimensional (solid) concrete figures, including,
a cube,
rectangular solid (prism),
square pyramid,
sphere,
cylinder, and
cone,
sort three-dimensional (solid) concrete figures, according to the number and shape of the
solid's faces, edges, and corners including:
a cube,
rectangular solid (prism),
square pyramid,
sphere,
cylinder, and
cone.

I	2.21 TI	The student will		
		Identify and		
		create figures, symmetric along a line using various concrete materials		

2.22 T	The student will compare and contrast plane and solid geometric shapes		
	circle/sphere,		
	square/cube, and	,	
	rectangle/rectangular solid.		

3.13 The student will determine by counting		student will determine by counting
		the value of a collection of bills and coins whose total value is \$5.00 or less, compare the value of the coins or bills, and
		make change.

3.14	.14 The student will estimate and then use actual measuring devices with metric and U.S.		
Custo	mary units to measure		
	Length		
	inches,		
a)	feet,		
a)	yards,		
	centimeters, and		
	meters;		
	liquid volume		
	cups,		
b)	pints,		
D)	quarts,		
	gallons, and		
	liters; and		
	weight/mass		
	ounces,		
c)	pounds,		
	grams, and		
	kilograms.		

(3.15 The student will tell time to the nearest			
Г			five-minute interval using	
			analog and	
			digital	
			minute, using	
			analog and	
			digital clocks.	

3.16 The student will identify equivalent periods of time, including relationship		student will identify equivalent periods of time, including relationships among
		days, months, and years,
		minutes and hours.

a Celsius thermometer and	
a Fahrenheit thermometer.	

3.18 The	student will
a	nalyze two-dimensional (plane) geometric figures including
	circle,
	square,
	rectangle,
	triangle,
a	nalyze three-dimensional (solid) geometric figures including
	cube,
	rectangular solid [prism],
	square pyramid,
	sphere,
	cone, and
	cylinder
ic	dentify relevant properties, using concrete models, including
	number of corners,
	square corners,
	edges, and
	the number and shape of faces,.

	3.19 The student will		student will
ĺ			identify and
١			draw representations of line segments and angles, using a ruler or straightedge.

3.20 The student, given appropriate drawings or models, will		
	identify and	
	describe congruent and symmetrical two-dimensional (plane) figures, using tracing	
	procedures.	

K.14 T	14 The student will gather data relating to familiar experiences by				
	counting and				
	tallying.				

K.15 The student will display objects and information, using			
	object graphs,		
	pictorial graphs, and		
	tables.		

K.16 The student will		
	investigate and describe the results of dropping a two-colored counter or using a	
	multicolored spinner.	

investigate, identify, and describe various forms of data collection in his/her world using
tables,
picture graphs, and
object graphs.

1.19 The student will interpret information displayed in a picture or object graph, using the vocabulary		
	more,	
	less,	
	fewer,	
	greater than,	
	less than, and	
	equal to.	

2.23 The	2.23 The student will		
r	read a		
	simple picture and		
	bar graph,		
C	construct a		
	simple picture and		
	bar graph.		
i	interpret a		
	simple picture and		
	bar graph.		

2.	2.24 The student will record data from experiments, using			
			Spinners,	
			colored tiles/cubes, and	
			use the data to predict which of two events is more likely to occur if the experiment is	
			repeated.	

3.21 T	3.21 The student, given grid paper, will		
9)	collect and organize data on a given topic of his/her choice, using		
a)	observations, measurements, surveys, or experiments; and		
	construct a line plot, a picture graph, or a bar graph to represent the results.		
b)	Each graph will include		
b)	an appropriate title and		
	key.		

3.22 The student will		
	read and interpret data represented in	
	line plots,	
	bar graphs, and	
	picture graphs and	
	Write a sentence analyzing the data.	

3.23 The student will		
		investigate and describe the concept of probability as chance and
		list possible results of a given situation.

K.17 The student will			
	sort objects according to similar attributes		
	size,		
	shape, and		
	color		
	classify objects according to similar attributes		
	size,		
	shape, and		
	color		

K.18 The student will identify, describe, and extend a repeating relationship (pattern) found in			
	common objects,		
	sounds, and		
	movements.		

1.20 The student will sort and classify concrete objects according to one or more attributes, including		
	color,	
	size,	
	shape, and	
	thickness.	

rhythmic,
color,
shape, and
numerical.

2.25 The student will identify, create, and extend a wide variety of patterns, using					
	numbers,				
	concrete objects, and				
	pictures.				

2.26 The student will solve problems by completing a numerical sentence involving the					
		bas	sic facts for		
			addition and		
			subtraction. Examples include: $3 + \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} = 7$, or $9 - \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} = 2$.		
		Stı	udents will create story problems, using the numerical sentences.		

3.24 The	3.24 The student will recognize and describe a variety of patterns formed using					
	concrete objects,					
	numbers,					
	tables,					
	pictures, and					
ϵ	extend the pattern, using the same or different forms					
	concrete objects,					
	numbers,					
	tables, and					
	pictures.					

3.25 T	3.25 The student will						
a)		investigate and create patterns involving					
		numbers,					
		operations (addition and multiplication), and					
		relations that model the identity and commutative properties for					
		addition					
		multiplication; and					
b)	demonstrate an understanding of equality by recognizing that the equal sign (
D)		equivalent quantities, such as $4 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 6$.					